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The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
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VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 16

VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY DECEMBER 20 1898

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

ELEGANT
NEW
YEAR'S
PRESENTS

...Challoner & Mitchell..

THE JEWELLERS 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

"HAVANA CIGARS"

We can now supply the trade with the following brands:—

El Triunfo
Non Plus Ultra
Aromaticos
Selectos
Puritanos
Conchas Especial

Henry Clay
Bachelors
Margaritas
sensitivas

El Ecuador
Conchas Especial
Dumas

Cabanos
Conchas Regalia

Villar and Villar
Conchas Especial
Aromaticos

La Espanola
Ambassadors

H. Upmann
Conchas Especial

Figaro
Conchas Finos
Jockey Club
Rothchilds

Boxes of 1-10, 1-20, 1-40,

HUDSON'S BAY COMP'Y



LIVE
...WHILE YOU CAN

And remember those who live well live long, and they surely live well who buy their supplies from us.
A fine assortment of nuts, raisins, figs, bananas, oranges, chocolates and creams.

PORT WINE50c bottle
SHERRY50c bottle
SCOTCH WHISKY, IMPERIAL
FLASKS1.25 bottle
IRISH WHISKY1.25 bottle
WATSON'S *** SCOTCH WHISKY
KEY1.00 bottle
BEER, ALE AND PORTER IN
PINTS AND QUARTS.
MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS, .75 c tin

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

CHEESE, CHEESE

We've been skimming all over the market to get something besides Skimmed Cheese. We have an excellent grade just in—rich and creamy, but not too sharp. We think it just right. Also

ROQUEFORT, GORGONZOLA, ENGLISH STILTONS, GRUYERE.
CREAM CHEESE, LIMBURGER, EDAM'S, Etc.

E. J. SAUNDERS & CO.

...CLUB... Chewing Tobacco

7s, 3s and 12s

For Prices Apply to

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Choice Designs

J. WENGER, 90 Government Street

INSIST ON GETTING
THE BEST

Chase & Sanborn's Coffee
TO BE HAD OF ALL
LEADING GROCERS

STOCKS AND SHARES

FOR SALE TO-DAY.

Dardanelles42
Oro3
Iron Colt10
Other quotations on application.

If you wish to buy on a rising market, call at our office to-day. We have not recommended any stock during the last two months that has declined in price. We can again advise something good.

Our Real Estate Dept.
Should not be overlooked by intending purchasers. We have always a list of good bargains.

Buy Athabasca and Oro for a New Year's gift. It will prove a most acceptable and profitable one.

GUTHBERT & CO.
Represented on London and Toronto stock exchanges.

AUCTION

2 P.M. Friday, December 30

CITY AUCTION MART

133 Government street, corner Pandora street.
A nice lot of Household and Office Furniture, Bedroom, Kitchen, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, Cook Stoves and Ranges with hot water connections, Office Desks, Stools, Pile and Tapestry Carpets, Hand-some Pictures, and a variety of acceptable articles.
W. JONES, City Auctioneer.

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY

The 70th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on

Saturday, 31st Dec., 1898, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order,
A. ST. G. FLINT.

For Sale.

Commodious, well-arranged residence on Rockland avenue; over two acres of land; best position in city; magnificent views; low price. Address A. Z., Colonial office.

MAYORALTY

1899

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the solicitation of many friends, I have the honor to offer myself as a candidate for the mayoralty, and at the forthcoming election seek the suffrages of the citizens of Victoria. Being closely identified with several large industries in the province, and in this city in particular, it will be seen that my sympathies are with the objects sought to be attained by the Committee of Fifty; and, should I be elected, I would know no party, but labor for the best interests of all. Yours respectfully,
WALTER MORRIS.

Ralph Churton

AUCTIONEER

Has commodious and well-lighted salerooms at

62 Douglas Street

Periodical sales at which good prices are always obtained.

Furniture Bought for Cash.

WOOD—For sale No. 1 dry cordwood at current rates. Yard—Pembroke street opposite Spice Mills. G. W. Howe, 421

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

---J. E. PAINTER---

Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery

Wood and Coal at Current Prices

Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

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M'KINLEY'S NEW ROLE

A Man Divinely Ordained for Bringing of Christ's Universal Kingdom.

Religious Petitioners' View of the Righteous War Recently Waged by His Order.

Request That Strife Shall Now Cease and the Nations Abolish Their Armies.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 20.—A delegation presented to the President to-day two petitions, one from the great majority of the organized Protestant Christian churches of the world and the other from the Pan-Protestant Alliance. Both petitions had been placed in charge of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Henry Roberts, the American secretary of the Pan-Protestant Alliance, and with him were the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe and the Rev. A. W. Pitzer, of Washington, D.C.; Rev. W. W. Barr, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. J. Drury, of New Brunswick, N.J.

The first petition was signed by representatives of 145 national and denominational churches existing on all the six continents. It asks for the reduction of the heavy armaments maintained by Christian nations, "ready upon provocation to go to war and settle their disputes by bloodshed," and also requests the influence of the government of the United States in favor of international arbitration as a substitute for war.

The second petition is from the Pan-Protestant Alliance, which also united in the first, and which includes eighty national denominational churches throughout the world. This second petition asks for a permanent and peaceful method for the settlement of all controversies arising between the people of the British Empire and the republic of the United States.

The President of the United States was offered congratulations on the result of the righteous war recently waged by the United States in the cause of justice and humanity, and the divine blessing was invoked upon him as the man ordained of God in a great crisis in human history, to be the leader of the people and also to be instrumental through both war and peace for the bringing of Christ's universal kingdom.

The signers of these petitions represent more than eighty millions of Christians in all parts of the world, twenty-five millions of whom are Protestants.

The President responded cordially to the delegation, saying that he favored arbitration as between Great Britain and America. He also said that he had responded promptly to the Czar's proposal for disarmament, but that under present circumstances the armament of the United States could not now be lessened but would in any event be less than would satisfy European nations.

BRINGING HOME THE DEAD.

Authorities to Identify and Remove Bodies of American Victims of the War.

Washington, Dec. 20.—General Ludington, quartermaster-general of the army, has completed arrangements for bringing back to this country the bodies of American officers and soldiers interred at and in the vicinity of Santiago, Cuba, Ponce and other points in Porto Rico, Manila and Honolulu. The graves have been carefully marked by officers of the quartermaster-general, who have gone to the work of identifying and have succeeded in identifying nearly all of the American dead.

A large number of metallic caskets are now being manufactured. The shipment of the caskets will begin about January 10, and a force of men will go to the scene of the war to work of interment, hermetically sealing the caskets and shipping them back to this country.

CATHOLIC DOCTRINE.

Members of Church in United States Warned Against Newly Advanced Theories.

Rome, Dec. 20.—It is asserted here that a pontifical document concerning religious matters in America has been despatched to Cardinal Gibbons, and will be published in Europe as soon as it reaches him.

Although dealing principally with local customs and modes of action in conformity with the religious liberty accorded in the United States, the document, it is understood, warns Catholics against the danger of certain unorthodox regulations touching matters of conscience, such as were advised by certain commentators upon the life of Father Hecker, and the dangers of doctrines like that of human evolution upheld by Dr. Zahn.

We have buyers for:
10,000 Dardanelles.
10,000 St. Keverne.
10,000 Iron Colt.
1,000 Cartridges of Camp McKinney.
10,000 Evening Star.
5,000 Iron Mask.
10,000 Nelson & Fort Shepherd Ry. Co.
Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us, as we are in daily communication by wire with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Rossland and other outside cities.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Victoria real estate by The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, Ltd., the Dominion Permanent Loan Company.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

In all parts of the city.
A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
80 Government St.

POTATOES, 75 cents per 100 pounds. Our elevator has the talk of the town, more spoken of than the morality of the city. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market, Tel. 413.

Valuable Furniture

At Salerooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St.

Jan. 6, 1899, at 2 o'clock

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

IF YOU WANT first-class potatoes, get some Yakima Burbanks; onions, 18 pounds for 25 cents. Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Senator Adams on His Deathbed—Use Found for Sawdust—Visitors From This Province.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—A private despatch received to-day says Senator Michael Adams is dying. He is 53 years of age, and was called to the senate from the House of Commons during the last parliament.

Prof. Rutland, of McGill, who was here to-day, says the new machine tested here a few weeks ago for converting sawdust into calcium carbide is a success.

Lieut.-Col. F. B. Gregory and Alex. Beggs, of Victoria, and R. D. Armstrong, president of the Grand Forks board of trade, are in town.

MATCHING THE FRENCH.

British Fishery Protection Service off Newfoundland to Be Improved.

Halifax, Dec. 20.—(Special)—The dock yard authorities at Halifax have been informed by the British admiralty of its intention to replace by better and faster vessels the warships engaged in fishery protection service on the coast of Newfoundland. The ships now in use include the Cordelia, Burrard and others. The change has been prompted by information received in London that the French government had decided upon a similar course.

TARTE A BITTER PILL.

Revolt of French Liberals Brings a Beseeching Letter From Sir Wilfrid.

Mindful of the Power for Mischief Which His Troublesome Colleague Always Has Been.

Special to the Colonist.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—At a meeting of the Reform Club, held last evening to make arrangements for a big demonstration which it is proposed to hold Tuesday next at the Monument National, a letter was read from Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Senator Dandurand, announcing that he could not be present, and making some exceedingly interesting observations on attacks made from within the party on Mr. Tarte. The letter is dated December 20, and concludes: "I regret that I cannot be present to party quarrels, by means of which it is sought to divert them from prosecution of patriotic work which they have had in hand for the past 25 years. Let them return to serious matters, to discussion of problems and questions which concern our country's future, and let them continue their confidence in a man who does nothing by halves, who when an opponent fought with all the ardor of his nature; who, when a friend of my side in opposition, supported me with perhaps more ardor still; and who, when a colleague in government, has given me most enthusiastic and most effective support."

"Accept, my dear Senator, assurance of my most sincere consideration."
(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER.

THE GALICIAN MURDER.

A Witness at Czuby Hearing Implicates Himself and Also is Charged With the Crime.

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—(Special)—Another arrest in the Sturmburn murder case made this afternoon. Varyl Guseczak being now locked up, charged with assisting Czuby, the Galician, in killing Boeckhe and four children.

During the preliminary trial of Czuby to-day, Guseczak gave evidence implicating himself, and was promptly arrested. Czuby has been sent up for trial.

AMERICANS AT SAMOA.

Germany Sees in Their Movements a Check to Her Growing Influence.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—There is much comment here on the reported arrival of an American warship at Apia, Samoa. The newspapers regard it as a sign that President McKinley intends to carry out the programme outlined in his recent message to congress.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "No doubt Great Britain will support America and thus paralyze the slowly acquired German preponderance. There is not a chance of Germany securing exclusive control."

ABOUT CATARRH.

It is caused by a cold or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Its symptoms are pain in the head, discharge from the nose, ringing noises in the ears. It is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, soothes and rebuilds the tissues, and relieves all the disagreeable sensations.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Steamer Willapa leaves for northern British Columbia ports this evening, and the Danube for Alaskan points on Tuesday.

Valuable Furniture

At Salerooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St.

Jan. 6, 1899, at 2 o'clock

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

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DUTIES OF GOVERNORS

Colonial Secretary on Their Obligation to Be Advised by Responsible Ministers.

Under the British Constitution the Legislature Must Be Supreme Authority.

Refusal to Disallow Newfoundland Contract or Reserve It Until Elections.

By Associated Press.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 20.—Governor Murray has made public the text of the message received by him from Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in which he finally and definitely refused to disallow the Reid railway contract, or to interfere in colonial affairs, the purport of which had been already made known. The message is regarded as a rebuke to the Governor, and is considered an important pronouncement on the constitutional and legislative control which the Imperial authorities may safely exercise over colonial questions. The message of the colonial secretary for the main part was as follows:

"To His Excellency Governor Sir Herbert Murray:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 85, of October 6, forwarding copies of the resolutions passed at the public meeting of the inhabitants of St. John's on October 4, urging that Her Majesty should be advised either to disallow the contract of Newfoundland, or to give effect to the contract with Mr. Reid, or that in any case I should defer tendering advice to Her Majesty in regard to the act until the people of the colony have had opportunity of expressing their views on the question at general elections."

"The step which I am urged to take is one for which there is no precedent in the history of colonial administration. The measure the disallowance of which is sought, is not only of purely local concern, but one the provisions of which are almost exclusively of a financial and administrative character. The right of complete and unfettered control over financial policy and arrangements is essential to self-government, and has been invariably acknowledged and respected by Her Majesty's government and jealously guarded by the colonies. The colonial government and legislature are purely responsible for the management of its finances to the people of the colony, and unless Imperial interests of great importance are imperilled, the intervention of Her Majesty's government in such matters would be an unwarrantable intrusion and a breach of the charter of the colony."

"It is nowhere alleged that the interest of any other part of the empire is involved or that the act is in any way repugnant to Imperial legislation. It is asserted indeed that the contract involves a breach of faith on the part of the colony, which such action on the part of a colony would entail on the rest of the empire rendered it necessary for them to intervene. But no such charge is made, and if Her Majesty's government were to intervene whenever the legislation of a colony was alleged to affect the rights of non-residents, the right of self-government would be restricted to very narrow limits, and complications and confusion from the division of authority must arise."

"It is not the duty of Her Majesty's government to attempt the task of deciding whether the act of the legislature has been in accord with the opinion of the electorate."

"Even a governor who was to some extent in touch with local opinion would be taking a serious step if in response to petitions such as have been addressed to me, and against the advice of his ministers, he refused to assent to a measure of local concern, which has been duly passed by the legislature, and if he failed to find other ministers prepared to assume responsibility for his action and able to secure the support of the legislature, his position would become untenable. Any such step on the part of a governor would have to be taken entirely on his own motion. It is essential that for every act of a governor in local matters full responsibility should attach

(Continued on page 2.)

"NAVY CUT"

30 Cents - 4 Ounces.

15 " - 2 "

HARRY SALMON.

100

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1898.

Published by

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No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE CITIZENS' MEETING.

The impression left upon the mind by Wednesday night's meeting is that more such meetings would be beneficial. While the platform recommended by the Committee of Fifty was carried, differences of opinion were expressed, although in the main the meeting may be said to be of one mind. We suppose there would be no use in suggesting that the citizens should be called together two or three times a year to discuss municipal matters, but if such a plan could be carried into effect very great good would result.

Some difference of view was manifest as to the desirability of making the office of alderman purely honorary. There is something in the contention that, if men are to be asked to give up their time for a portion of several business days each week to superintending city work, they ought to be compensated for their trouble, but the Committee of Fifty contemplates that this shall no longer be expected of aldermen, when the city charter has been amended. The idea is that a permanent administrative staff shall be appointed, responsible to the city council, and that the members of this board shall be paid salaries that will compensate them for devoting their whole time to the public service. This plan was adopted some ten years ago in St. John, N.B., and has been found to work very successfully. It relieves aldermen of the necessity of neglecting their private affairs to watch the progress of public works or the carrying out of the public service in any particular. They will be charged with a general supervision of city matters, but their obligations in this respect are only such as any public-spirited man ought to be willing to render, and regard his selection by his fellow citizens for such a purpose as a high compliment. It will be remembered that a few years ago the idea of governing the city by a commission received much support. The proposed plan has all the good features of such an arrangement, and the additional advantage of placing the administrative offices directly under the control of aldermen elected by the people.

If the position of alderman is to extend over more than one year and is to be purely honorary, it would follow almost as a matter of course that it should not be an executive office, for it would be unreasonable to ask men to bind themselves to give their services for two or three years in an executive capacity without remuneration. The three conditions must go together. If we are to have continuity of office, and the position of alderman is to be an honorary one, the duties of the position must be such as will not require the aldermen to devote their time to carrying out the details of civic expenditure. On the other hand, if the position is to have a salary attached to it, it is undesirable that it should be continuous, for in that case it would be sought after for the salary, which is one of the things we all wish to avoid.

Some debate arose over the plank relating to street paving, but it was soon made apparent that it committed the meeting to no definite plan and opposition was thereupon withdrawn. Mr. Alex. Wilson took exception to the present system, under which the city pays one-third of the cost and the owners of abutting property each a third. The grounds of his objection is that the abutting owners pay a portion of the city's third, and therefore are paying more than a third each. This is quite true, but it is the long run the matter adjusts itself. In some of the United States cities the whole cost of street improvements is charged to the abutting property, and the opinion prevailing where this plan has been tried is that it is better than any other. An owner of real estate knows that when he has paid for a paved street in front of his premises, he will not be called upon to pay anything more, no matter how much paving is done in other parts of the city. And the same rule is applied to sewerage. Thus the owner of real estate, having once paid for his paving and sewerage, knows that no matter how much the city grows or what improvements are needed in those lines in other parts of the municipality, he will not be called upon to meet any portion of the expense.

There was some feeling expressed over the plank calling for the better enforcement of the laws for the suppression of certain social evils. It was noteworthy that although several people expressed opposition to it by shouting from their seats, no one took the platform to oppose it, except Mr. J. C. Jamieson, and he only because he thought the matter already sufficiently covered by previous planks, and he doubted the expediency of talking too much about such things. It was very clear that a majority of the meeting was in favor of a more rigid enforcement of the law than has prevailed in the past, and the plank was unanimously adopted. It is to be hoped that the police authorities will take notice of this expression of public opinion. If they do not, they will find that public opinion will take notice of them, and they will discover that they cannot stand a moment against the expressed wish of the people, who are their masters, no

matter by what tenure they may hold their offices.

We think that the promoters of municipal reform are much to be congratulated upon what they have accomplished so far. But they must remember that the work has only been begun. A splendid start has been made, but unless it is followed up by the election of as good a city government as can be obtained, the ground gained will be lost. It is not by passage of resolutions or by the adopting of platforms that good government is secured, but by the election of competent and public-spirited men to official positions.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Following the line of thought begun in these columns yesterday, it may be mentioned that the Minister of Railways, at a speech delivered some ten days ago before the Halifax chamber of commerce, outlined the plan whereby he proposed to secure winter traffic in grain for that city and St. John. He does not expect the Canadian Pacific or the Grand Trunk to help him, for he thinks they will not unreasonably be adverse to building up the traffic of the Intercolonial at the expense of themselves. He expects to make arrangements with the Parry Sound railway, which will carry grain from the Lakes to Montreal, where he proposes to store it in immense warehouses. It has already been announced that the government intends to secure running rights over the Manitoba & Northwestern. From Winnipeg the Dauphin, the Manitoba & Northwestern and other lines will afford connection with the grain fields. Thus the government plan embraces a system of traffic under control from the prairies to Halifax. The Halifax Herald thinks that there will be a break in the connection at Montreal, which will handicap traffic, but we suppose this difficulty must have suggested itself to the minister. We are not, in the references made in this short series of articles to railway matters, expressing any opinion, but simply chronicling the facts as they exist, for they cannot fail to have a very important bearing upon the development of Canada during the year which shortly opens.

We find in the Toronto Globe some interesting facts bearing upon the proposed Canadian fast Atlantic line. They show that a saving of thirty-three hours would be effected if North Sydney were used as a terminal point for the Canadian line, on a journey from London to Ottawa, as against the route via New York, the speed of the steamers being in each case the same. The Globe thinks that the Paspobiac would be even a more advantageous terminus than North Sydney. It thinks that it will be difficult in any case to overcome the advantage possessed by New York in its great commercial importance, but the Canadian route, we submit, will find plenty to do, if it is ever established, for the reason pointed out yesterday, namely that the greater part of the trans-Atlantic traffic to be developed will come from the West and the Orient, and the saving of distance will operate in favor of Canadian terminals.

Railway extension on Vancouver Island is a matter which is likely to receive attention in the early future, if not in the coming year. If the developments in progress at Alberni fulfil their present promise, railway connection will be imperative, and the same observation applies to other points on the West Coast. It is perhaps premature to say that any definite plans have been matured in this direction, but the subject has engaged the attention of those engaged in transportation, as well as of the business community generally. Extension northward of the E. & N. railway is something that cannot long be deferred. The resources of this Island will never be properly opened up until more of its area is made accessible by railway construction.

Next year may witness the inauguration of a railway ferry service between the Island and the Mainland, or, more strictly speaking, the extension of the system, already established, so as to take in Victoria. The Colonist has no warrant from the E. & N. people to indicate what its policy in this respect may be, and the remark above made is only based upon facts already known to the public. The importance of such a service to Victoria can hardly be overstated and we hope there will be such a co-operation between all parties interested as will bring about next year a service twice a day every day between this city and Vancouver.

Doubtless there are other matters of general or local importance that might properly be mentioned in this connection, but enough has been said in yesterday's article and that of to-day to show that next year is likely to prove a very important one to Canada and British Columbia from a railway standpoint.

B. C. MINES IN 1898.

British Columbia has made an immense stride forward, during the year now drawing to a close, as a mining region. The most interesting fact in this connection is the establishment of West Kootenay as an investment field. What ever may have been the facts regarding this district hitherto, there is no longer any doubt as to its status. The period of prospect and company booming has gone by, and instead we have the development of mines, the investment of capital in actual mining operations, a steadily increasing output of metal and a growing list of dividend-paying properties. This is a subject for profound congratulation to the whole province, for it will serve to strengthen confidence and encourage development in sections that have not advanced to the stage reached by West Kootenay. The success of this district will be reflected in others, and nowhere more so than in the adjoining

districts of East Kootenay and Yale. These are forging to the front at a gratifying speed, and we have every reason to expect that the close of 1899 will see them occupying a position equally satisfactory to that attained by their better developed neighbor. No one any longer has any doubt of the future of South-eastern British Columbia. It would be a mistake to omit, from even the most cursory review of the situation there, the acquisition of the Le Roi by British capitalists, the effect of which upon British investors can hardly fail to be extremely favorable to this province.

Substantial progress has been made in the Lillooet district, and while the Golden Cache has cast a cloud upon its title to recognition as a profitable field for investment, we hope that, even if this is not removed by the future operations of the mine, other work will give such results as will counterbalance the unfortunate record made by this much vaunted property.

In Cariboo progress has been steady, and the results generally satisfactory. What is being done in this section would attract much attention if it had been reported a few years ago, but we have lately grown so accustomed to dealing with large figures that Cariboo's growing output of gold receives scarcely a passing comment. Omineca has made a decided advance this year. We do not know that there has been any notable output in the yield of gold, but the initiatory steps have been taken towards important operations that during next season ought to add substantially to the total product of the province.

On Vancouver Island and up the coast of the Mainland, including Texada, the year has witnessed highly satisfactory progress. The time appears to be near at hand when more than one property in the Coast district will be recognized by the investing community as having passed out of the stage of a prospect and into that of a mine. This is not to suggest that several properties on the Coast have not already reached the latter status. The idea is simply that the investing public has not yet admitted this, as it does in regard to Kootenay properties. If the progress achieved in 1899 is at all equal to that of 1898, the final step will be taken during the coming twelvemonth, and after that the advancement of Coast mining will be all that can be desired. Particulars of what has been accomplished on the Coast and in other parts of the province in this respect will be given in the Colonist of Monday morning.

Northwestern British Columbia has sprung prominently into public notice during 1898, and bids fair to rival, if it does not surpass, the opposite corner of the province next year in attracting public attention. The discoveries at Adlin are sensational in extent, and the case with which mining can be carried on, if not as to the richness of the deposits. The year has also seen the renewal of interest in that part of Cassiar district which formerly attracted so much attention. The discoveries of 1899 promise great things for all this section of the province.

For statistical and other general information as to what has been accomplished in this province during the year in connection with mining, we refer readers to Monday's issue of the Colonist.

Does not the Province see that in its argument against inquests, it presupposes that the coroner shall find out the very thing which it is the object of the inquest to ascertain? What our contemporary calls "a pitiless poking of official noses" into private matters is nothing of the kind. A suicide is not a private matter. To attempt suicide is an indictable offence, punishable by two years' imprisonment; to aid or abet another in the commission of suicide is an indictable offence, for which a person may be imprisoned for life. Yet the Province thinks that there ought not to be an investigation into all cases of suicide. It can hardly be serious, and must be simply endeavoring to cover a retreat from an untenable position.

General Merritt rather astonished the American people the other day by announcing at a banquet that the country has "outgrown the constitution." Of course a great cry has gone up against this sacrilege; but we do not notice that any one has declared the statement to be without foundation. The United States cannot amend its constitution to meet the new conditions, for they are so uncertain. The result will be that there will be built up an unwritten constitution, such as we live under in the British Empire. This will take many generations, for the process is necessarily very slow.

The Montreal Gazette says that the late bye-elections do not afford much encouragement to the Conservative party. There was no necessity for this declaration on the part of our contemporary, for if the Conservatives have shown any disposition to be exuberant over the outcome of the recent contests, the fact has not been conspicuous. The best way to look at these things is the way the Yankee looked at the battle of Bull Run. Explaining the defeat to a foreigner, he said: "You see, our folks suddenly sort of lost all interest in the thing. But we licked blazes out of 'em next time."

One of the school trustees informed the Colonist yesterday that the alarming report, published in the Times last Saturday in regard to seven pupils, was being traced to its origin, and he believed would be found to be without foundation, although a similar case had occurred in the city, but not among school pupils.

The Winnipeg Tribune calls for an agitation for the construction of the proposed railway from Winnipeg to Lake Superior as a government road. We venture the prediction that if a government railway is built from Lake Superior to Winnipeg, it will not stop short of the Pacific ocean.

THE ALBERNI SEAT.

The Times denies on the authority of Mr. Neill that he has or proposes to vacate his seat in the legislature. Notwithstanding this we venture to say that Mr. Neill will not take the seat. The reason, as we understand it, is that Mr. Neill was at the time of his election and is now, for all that appears to be contrary, a party to a bond to Her Majesty the Queen entered into by him in order to obtain the release from imprisonment of a person charged with an offence. This, if true, is a clear ground for disqualification, and the seat is again vacant. Our information is to the effect that the facts, substantially as stated above, have been established by affidavits, so that there will not be the slightest difficulty in placing them beyond all question, when the proper time arrives. Under these circumstances the denial of the Times, though it may be made honestly enough, will be seen to be wholly without warrant.

The Colonist will not be issued on Tuesday next, on account of Monday being a holiday, but in order to avoid another hiatus of two days in the news, an issue will be printed on Monday morning, which will be devoted principally to statistical information relating to the business of 1898. This issue will only be special in the sense that it will deal chiefly with one subject and be issued on Monday. We have not thought it advisable to make any exceptional effort in the way of a holiday number, as the season is not one when advertisers can use such a paper to advantage in reaching for the trade of miners and prospectors.

The action of the police commissioners at their meeting yesterday calls for more comment than the Colonist is able to give this morning. Nothing that has recently occurred in Victoria will give more pain to the majority of the citizens or do more injury abroad than the declarations and conclusions of the majority of the commissioners. We cannot forbear taking space to repel the insult to the girlhood of Victoria implied in the observation one of the commissioners.

The Times is needlessly excited over the report of Mr. Hayward's speech, and at the same time is inaccurate. The reporter did not profess to give Mr. Hayward's exact words, but only the substance of what he said, and that was done, as every one who heard Mr. Hayward's speech and read the report will concede.

The Boundary Creek Times has issued a Christmas number, giving an illustrated description of the principal mines in that interesting and promising district. Considering the population of the locality in which it is published, our contemporary has about topped all records in this line.

There is an impression abroad that the nominations for mayor will take place on Monday next. This is an error. They will not be held until Monday week that is, on January 9.

The British government has ordered four new battleships. John Bull means to have peace, if he has to get ready to thrash all the world for that purpose.

The old story of Prometheus is a parable. Prometheus was on terms of intimacy with the gods. From them he stole fire, and gave it to men. For this sin he was bound to the rocks of Mount Caucasus, and vultures were set upon him. They only ate his liver. This grew again as fast as it was pecked away. Are his sufferings to be imagined?

Take a modern interpretation of the parable. There is no cooking without fire. In cooking and eating the mischief lies. The stomach is overtasked, the bowels become clogged, they cannot dispose of the food that is given them. The impurities back up on the liver. Then come the cultures—the torments of a diseased liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discer is more than equal to the cultures of dyspepsia and its kindred diseases. There is no more need of suffering from dyspepsia than there is of hanging one's self. Sold by all medicine dealers the world over.

We have just received a large consignment of Kid Gloves, and are offering to-day our \$1.25 line at 75c. a pair; all sizes. The Sterling 88 Yates Street.

Grand Clean Up!

As we do not want to carry any of our Holiday Goods over into the coming year, we will offer them till January 1st, 1899, upon the following terms:

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT

on Photo Albums, Celluloid Cases, Toilet Sets, Leather Goods, Writing Cases, Purses, Art Goods and Games.

Our Bound Books are cheap enough, still we will cut them til' January 1st 10 per cent. Fresh supply of New Year cards just received.

Victoria Book and Stationery Co.

(Late Jamieson's)

PAINTS AND VARNISH.

WHY is the name of THE CANADA PAINT CO., LTD., a guarantee of the contents of every package which bears it? BECAUSE they are primary makers and not merely color grinders, i.e.

- They operate their own deposits of Canadian minerals, which are among the best in the world.
- They manufacture their own colors from the primary chemicals.

BECAUSE as makers of their own pigments and colors they have absolute knowledge of the materials they use and assurance of their quality; besides this,

They save the first profit and custom duty paid by other makers, who purchase their pigments.

BECAUSE their manufactures are tested by their own practical experts, who know their business in every detail.

BECAUSE by the most improved machinery and manufacturing in large quantities every economy is exercised, and the purchaser gets the benefit of this.

BECAUSE upwards of a million packages of their goods are used every year with complete satisfaction, and their trade steadily increases.

YOU ARE SAFE therefore in purchasing for your own use any package of Paint or Varnish which bears the name of

THE CANADA PAINT CO., LTD.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

...ONE NIGHT ONLY...

FRIDAY, DEC. 30th

The Dorothy Morton

OPERA COMPANY

Including the foremost of America's Prima Donna Sopranos,
MISS DOROTHY MORTON
Last seen here as the bright star in the
Fencing Master, and
MR. HERBERT WILKE,
Greatest of Dramatic Baritone, and
35—CAREFULLY TRAINED VOICES—35

—IN—

Beggar Students

Sale of seats and boxes will begin Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store.
Prices, \$1.50, \$1, 75c. and 50c.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday, Jan. 2nd

The original Jacob Litt's great scenic success

SHAFT NO. 2

Vivid lightning bolts and thunder claps. Interior view of the Phoenix mine. Superior electrical realism. All special scenery guaranteed.

The Largest Melo-Drama Travelling

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
Seats on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Store.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.

TO-NIGHT, Friday 30th.

The HARRY LINDLEY CO'Y

Presenting the Popular Drama

The Gold King

Complete change of bill at each performance.
Admission, 15 cents; reserved seats, 30 cents and 50 cents. On sale at Lombard's.

SAVE FUEL AND HEALTH

By using weather strips on doors and windows. Orders for strips, jobbing and all kinds of carpenter work promptly attended to.

J. P. BURGESS, Carpenter,
10 Broughton St.

MINES and PROSPECTS

Examined and Reported on.
D. R. IRVINE for 12 years officer of I.M.M. Geological
P.O. Box 502, Surrey, Scotland.
Office at Selkirk and 6 years mining & 244, Victoria, B.C. experience in B. C.

Corby's Rye Whiskey.

In Bond and
Duty Paid...

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS IN GREAT VARIETY JUST ARRIVED.

...AT...

I. O. O. F.
Block.

Geo. H. Maynard

No. 85
Douglas Street.

Try RADNOR WATER

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Agents.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

Limited Liability.

...DEALERS IN...

HARDWARE

Mill and
Mining
Supplies,
Waggons,IRON,
STEEL,
NAILS.
ETC. ETC.Buggies,
Cutters,
Farm....
Implements.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS.

"FOUR CROWN"

Scotch Whisky

AGENTS

TURNER, BEETON & CO

CHRISTMAS GOODS

Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Gloves, Ties, Umbrellas, Fancy Suspenders

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Clothiers and Hatters
97 Johnson Street

Money to

ON IMPROVED

Heisterman

75 GOVERNMENT ST.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.

Air-tight Heaters, own make, at Clarke & Pearson's.

G. B. D. Pipes, silver-mounted, etc., at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas Street.

Union Brewery Depot, 150 Government Street, north of Hotel Victoria. G. B. Harrison, agent.

And now for New Year's night. All kinds of glassware at Weiler Bros'.

Weiler Bros. wish all their patrons and friends the compliments of the season.

You will find at Weiler Bros. a very nice stock of brass and white enameled bedsteads. Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort Street.

Useful Gifts—English solid leather purses at Fox's. See our window, see our advertisement, and your trouble in choosing a gift will be ended.

Dorothy Morton.—The Dorothy Morton opera company appear at the Victoria theatre this evening. A crowded house is assured.

For Alderman.—Frank P. Raitt, grocer, North Park Street, at the solicitation of many friends, announces himself as a candidate for aldermanic honors in North Ward.

Fiftieth Anniversary.—Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, of 185 Yates Street, celebrated their fiftieth year of married life on Christmas day, they having been married at Owen Sound on Christmas day, 1848.

Get Your Checks.—Mr. Charles Kent, city treasurer, desires those who have checks awaiting them at the City hall to call for the same.

It will pay you to have a look in at Lange & Co's jewellery stock before buying your Xmas presents anywhere else. Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and other fine goods are being absolutely and literally slaughtered. Note the address—88 Douglas Street.

A Call From Rossland.—Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, of Calvary Baptist Church, received a call from the First Baptist Church of Rossland yesterday to fill the pulpit recently vacated by Rev. J. H. Best, formerly of New Westminster. The telegram which Mr. Trotter received stated that he was the unanimous choice of the meeting.

The Band Concert.—In connection with the band concert of the Fifth Regiment in the Drill hall to-morrow evening, New Year's Eve, the extras will be a game of basket ball between the Victoria Weists and the Swifts, which promise to be fast and exciting; also the Big Four quartette, composed of Messrs. Finn, Sehl, Leroy and Jones, in popular selections.

Fun, sport, music and singing at Drill hall to-morrow night.

A Victorian's Adventure.—Sam Johnson, the member of Mr. McFadyen's party who was lost in a driving snow storm between Log Cabin and Twelve Mile Camp, and for whom the Mounted Police were searching when Mr. McFadyen came through, is an ex-Victorian, and for some time was in the employ of the electric railway company. There is a rumor in circulation that he was found by the police with his face frozen, but otherwise O.K. Mr. McFadyen and his partner are inclined to question the accuracy of the news, however, as they do not see how the word could have come out—and the weather was rather too warm for a freezing to be probable.

Hear the Big Four sing at the Drill hall to-morrow night.

The Sale Completed.—The sale of the Yates street fire house property to Mr. G. A. Richardson is reported to have been consummated yesterday, about \$8,000 moving in the transaction, and it being Mr. Richardson's intention to build immediately for his own occupancy. The firemen are ready to move at an hour's notice and look to the establishment of the contemplated station at the head of Yates Street as most desirable, saving long runs and thereby giving much better protection to the property in the upper parts of the city.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

VICTORIA CONFECTIONERS

Are requested to visit O'NEILL & MORRIS' Show rooms before XMAS CANDIES

The Largest and Best Assortment in B. C. All Home Manufacturers.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

Keep your money in the city.

Buy B.C. Hams and Bacon

They are delicious. Ask your Grocer for them.

EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO.

PACKERS

Immensely Sale of Kid Gloves to-day \$1.25 line reduced to 75c a pair; all sizes. The Sterling, 88 Yates Street.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE.

BLOWN IN. 25c. acts quickly. One application allays pains, clears the passage, reduces inflammation and gives comfort.

Cures cold in the head, Hay Fever, Rose Fever, Catarrh of the Ear, and all head and throat affections which if not taken in time will lead to Chronic Catarrh and later consumption. It is sure, pure and harmless, easily applied.

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Cures cold in the head, Hay Fever, Rose Fever, Catarrh of the Ear, and all head and throat affections which if not taken in time will lead to Chronic Catarrh and later consumption. It is sure, pure and harmless, easily applied.

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Cures cold in the

INTERESTING SESSION.

Continued from Page Five.

preached in Calvary Baptist church, the preacher telling the same people of the congregation where they could find these houses. That, he considered, was very wrong.

There being no second to Mr. Hall's motion, it fell to the ground and the mayor proposed the following in lieu of it, stating that gambling could be dealt with in another resolution:

"That the police be instructed to rigidly enforce the laws against prostitution in every case where a house is disorderly or is made conspicuous in any way whatever and in every case where the inmates of any such house make themselves conspicuous on the streets or in any public place."

The mayor's resolution was carried unanimously, Mr. Hall explaining that although he preferred his own, he would support the mayor's.

Mr. Hall then moved, seconded by Dr. Helmecken, that the chief of police be notified to strictly enforce the law against gambling.

There was no objection to this resolution, but the mayor sent for Chief Sheppard to ask him a few questions in regard to gambling.

The chief said there was no gambling going on in the city so far as he was aware of. Neither were there any lotteries, but there might be one or two chuck-a-luck games in Chinatown. His officers, however, were constantly on the look-out for them. Any such gambling banks being conducted in the city.

Mr. Hall said he had heard that gambling had been carried on in one of the houses recently complained of. It might have been poker.

The chief then showed the resolution dealing with bawdy houses, which the commissioners had passed. He asked how he was to construe the word "conspicuous." He could hardly summons a woman for dressing gaudily on the street.

It was explained that large numbers on doors, red blinds and soliciting would be considered conspicuous.

Mr. Hall—I have seen women on Chatham street in loose wrappers, talking to men and beckoning to them.

Dr. Helmecken—They may have been friends of theirs.

Chief Sheppard—We have men on Chatham street during the afternoon and at night.

Mayor Redfern said he had passed along Chatham street about 10 o'clock a few evenings ago and he had found it very quiet.

Mr. Hall—If you had gone through there three weeks ago you would not have found it quiet. Constable Wood, who had been placed there had worked a reformation.

At this stage Mr. Hall and the chief commenced to talk to one another as to the work done by Constable Wood and the mayor, having called for order, and there being no further question for the chief to answer, he withdrew.

Mr. Hall moved, seconded by Dr. Helmecken, that the chief of police be instructed to strictly enforce the law which prohibits the supplying of liquor to intoxicated persons.

This motion was passed, although Dr. Helmecken said he did not know who could tell when a man was intoxicated. There was no definition of the phrase "intoxicated person."

Mr. Hall replied that men were convicted every day for drunkenness.

The Sunday closing law next came up for consideration, the police, on motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Dr. Helmecken, being instructed to strictly enforce that law.

All the commissioners considered it difficult to get a conviction under the law, but they nevertheless thought every effort should be made to enforce it.

Mr. Hall next moved, seconded by Dr. Helmecken, "that the attention of the chief of police be called to the clauses of the rules and regulations for the guidance of the Victoria city police, which require sobriety and diligence on the part of all members of the department and that the chief be required to draw the attention of the members of the force to the same."

Mayor Redfern said he had never known of an officer offending against the rules, but Mr. Hall thought the resolution might do good, so it was passed.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

"SIERRA NEVADA."

The Story of a Strangely Marked Grave in the Cemetery Out at Ross Bay.

"Sierra Nevada" is a name which, in striking, deep-cut letters, the above inscription, on a headstone in Ross Bay cemetery, cannot fail to attract the eye and arouse the interest of visitors.

The words form the key to a most interesting history, through which, amidst stirring incidents of the mad rush for gold to California in '49 and the trials and perils of the Argonauts.

The stone is by no means an imposing one, but it apparently cost considerable.

By a peculiar chain of circumstances Mrs. Walker, of 11 Blanchard street, this city, was enabled to learn the significance of the term, and at the same time unravel an interesting history.

About eleven years ago her attention was attracted to the grave by the bold lettering of "Sierra Nevada," and also by the peculiar position of the inscription held in the stone, overshadowing completely as it did the married name of the deceased.

She thought little more about the matter until a few years ago, when she happened to be in a village called Ontario in Southern California. At this place she became acquainted with an old Argonaut named Dewel, who, upon learning that Mrs. Walker had come from Vancouver Island, said that a daughter of one of his early friends who had been dubbed by the gold seekers "Sierra Nevada" had been married and died on the island.

The lonely grave with its peculiarly engraved stone was immediately photographed in Mrs. Walker's mind and it was not long before she learned the history of the strangely named girl.

Mr. Dewel is an old gentleman of eighty-eight, but still hale and clear brained. For many years he followed the profession of school teacher in the Eastern States, but when comparatively a young man settled in Wisconsin. From this state he headed a party of gold-seekers in 1849, mad with a thirst for the precious metal, and after many trials, privations and perils, finally reached the Golden State. The party, which were trained in the extreme, after a long and arduous journey, were met by the gold seekers "Sierra Nevada" had been married and died on the island.

His recital of the naming of "Sierra Nevada" and her subsequent history was graphic in the extreme. After relating the story of the trip over the plains and through the mountains, Mr. Dewel said:

"In the motley crew of which I was captain there were many peculiar people. My attention was early in the

journey attracted by a young couple who had been married about a year, and who after unsuccessfully ranching in Wisconsin, decided to try their fortunes in the Far West. The young wife was a charming girl, and considerable attention was bestowed on her, owing to the fact that she was named after a mother. Up to the time we reached the Sierra Nevada range, the party held together pretty well. One exceedingly wild and stormy day we camped high up in the mountains, and here dissension broke out in the camp as to when we should make another start. For a time we could decide on nothing, and I had some desperate men to deal with. An incident happened, however, which took our thoughts for a time from the matter in dispute, as news spread through the camp that Mrs. Sierra Nevada had been confined. All thoughts of departure were abandoned at once. The little stranger came into the world on the roughest night I ever experienced. Next day it was decided to name her, and Bill Smith, a big rancher, said: 'Say we call her Sierra Nevada, boys.' We were at this time in the range of mountains called 'Sierra Nevada,' and the name seemed to make a long story short, little Sierra became the pet of the camp. She was in fact a kind of daughter of the regiment. Her father after unsuccessfully mining in California, started north and finally struck British Columbia. He responded with him frequently and learned that little Sierra grew up to be a fine handsome girl. The father then went off to the Cariboo mines and left his wife and family in Victoria. Sierra, I understand, eloped when but a mere slip of a girl, but her married life was not happy. The last word I received from Mr. D. was that the girl named under such peculiar conditions had died on the island."

THE LIPTON COMPANIES.

Agents for the Big Tea and Provision Companies Appointed.

Mr. N. G. Conybear, representing Lipton, Limited, of tea fame and the Thomas J. Lipton Company, dealers in hams, bacon and lard, is in the city in the interests of those firms. He has been away from his home in Chicago for no longer than a few days, but he has been in California to British Columbia, and as a result of his visit the name of Lipton will be as well known on the Pacific Coast as it is in Great Britain and in the Eastern States and provinces. The companies have had representatives on the Coast for some time, but as Mr. Conybear remarks, they have only been doing business in a lukewarm way. Hereafter, competitors will have to look to their laurels, for Lipton's teas and provisions are going to be kept in the mind of the public by every means known to the trade.

Mr. Thomas Earle has been appointed agent for British Columbia for Lipton, Limited, the tea company, and Mr. R. H. Jameson for the Thomas J. Lipton Company. The latter company have their packing house in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Last season they shipped a quarter of a million pounds of ham and bacon to the Klondike country alone, but they had not been satisfied with even the large share of the business that they now control. In connection with the tea company they are establishing connections in every country between Canada and the United States, and within six months expect to have them complete.

The record of the head of these companies, Sir Thomas Lipton, is too well known for repetition. His latest move to attract attention was his challenge for the America's cup, to carry out which he is now having built at Belfast, Ireland, the yacht Shamrock at a cost of \$300,000.

SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT.

Mr. Hayward Replies to the Denials of the Times.

The Times in a leading editorial last evening said:

"It is our painful duty to protest once more against the grossly unfair manner in which the Colonist reports public opinion. The statements made by public men at public meetings. That paper in reporting the remarks of Mr. Charles Hayward at the meeting in the city hall last night puts into that gentleman's mouth statements and words which he did not utter. For example, the Colonist says that Mr. Hayward said: 'I had asked the editor of the Times for his authority, and the editor had declined to give it, admitting, however, that his information was second-hand.'"

Mr. Hayward says he never asked the editor of the Times for his authority; he only asked him to give him the name of the newspaper which published the statement.

Mr. Hayward is a man of sense and would certainly know better than to do anything so crude and absurd. Neither did the editor of the Times "admit" that his information was second-hand. The Colonist also commits Mr. Hayward to the absurdity of first of all saying he has given his authority to the editor of the Times, and then saying that the editor had declined to give it.

The words form the key to a most interesting history, through which, amidst stirring incidents of the mad rush for gold to California in '49 and the trials and perils of the Argonauts.

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EARTH'S MEASUREMENTS.

Completion of American Triangulation Survey Likely to Produce Great Results.

The Work of Twenty-Five Years Brought to a Successful Termination.

The coast and geodetic survey has at last completed valuable measurements from which its corps of skilled mathematicians is shortly to determine for the first time, with any degree of accuracy, the figure and size of the earth. In other words, we are soon to learn something definite as to how large a mass the earth is, and whether it is, in truth, flattened at the poles.

This tremendous feat of surveying just finished is the most extensive and valuable contribution toward the solution of these problems thus far undertaken, and which will leave them at rest for years to come. The survey has accurately measured in feet and inches the longest arc of the earth's curvature ever covered by measuring instruments. This line extends from Cape May, N. J., due west over the 33rd parallel, to the coast of Northern California, forming more than a seventh of that peculiar circle spanning the globe which is required more than a quarter of a century of continuous work for the completion of the triangulation. The length of the arc having thus been actually measured in feet and inches and fractions thereof, and its curvature having been measured in degrees by means of theodolites, this length and curvature combined will be calculated, after months of most difficult computation, the actual shape and expanse of our sphere.

True, we have heard some little concerning the roughly estimated diameters and circumferences of the earth, and it is difficult to realize that nothing reasonably accurate as to these is yet known. It has been calculated that this colossal spinning globe weighs so well as a perfect sphere, that it is thicker in diameter toward the equator than it is through the poles. Theorists, even before Columbus, estimated that the earth was spherical, and it remained for Magellan's expedition to prove this by circumnavigation. Later the Coast and Geodetic Survey, by means of a geodetic survey to prove or disprove this. To the average reader it will at first appear unreasonable that the diameters of the earth through the poles and through the equator can be calculated from such slender facts. Yet the method which the proposition is entirely reasonable.

The great arc now completed intersects parts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California, and reaches the northernmost corner of the District of Columbia. The work was begun at the two ends of the line, and the surveyors worked toward each other, until, two years ago they closed the gap between them, the last stone being placed in the earth at Colorado. The arc measured is 2,400 statute miles in length. The actual arc covered by the transcontinental chain or network of triangles, for the marking of which the Coast and Geodetic Survey has spent 25 years, does not cover the line of the parallel at every point. In some places, where obstructions occurred, the line was broken, which method gave accurate results nevertheless.

The great arc has also been measured astronomically, to a great degree of longitude. There is, of course, an agreement between longitude and time, the one being readily converted into the other, since the 360 degrees comprising a circle around the earth equals 24 hours of time. Hence the number of degrees which the arc measures should be readily found by comparing clocks arranged along the line. Consequently 25 chronometers were put in place at various points and connected by telegraph. A chronometer accurate rate clock used principally to determine longitude at sea. It is adjusted so that changes in temperature, which tend to contract its metallic works and thus cause it to run fast or slow. Weeks are devoted to the regulation of chronometers at the naval observatory at Washington. They are connected by the government's astral clock, which takes its time from the stars, the sun not giving us time with sufficient accuracy, as commonly supposed. Accuracy was carried to such a fine point in this longitudinal measurement that even the remotest corner of the earth, from the skip across the continent between the stations was taken into consideration. The great survey was a most accurate one, a second set of astronomical instruments not quite complete will more definitely establish the points of latitude between those of longitude for the arc, and the arc gives its exact distance in degrees from the equator and from the poles.

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Further figures will be obtained by using measurements of some small arcs in connection with this great one. There is a well established, though small, near the equator, in Ecuador. Another has been established in California, near the coast. In Europe also there are many small arcs which will aid. Thus there are accurate measurements both in the northern and southern hemispheres, especially in the northern. In connection with our great arc they will aid in the estimation of the earth's curvature, which, when approached. The rule of the change can be worked out this without a surveyor's instrument, and the accuracy of the work will be done here, and before long the mathematicians of the coast and geodetic survey will be able to announce to the inhabitants of the earth just how much farther a man would have to travel through a tunnel bored through its center and equator than through the air, in traveling from pole to pole. The most accurate estimate as to this thus far made was the work of Colonel A. D. Clarke, an Englishman, 20 years ago. He based his calculations upon a number of small arcs and figured that the earth must be 25 miles broader through the equator than it is here through the poles.

The imagination cannot be strained to estimate a degree of error surpassing that of the measurements of the transcontinental arc just completed. The computations were made from 10 base lines, the longest of which was 11 miles long. The line of the survey was from 24 to 11 miles in length, according to the topography of the country. Each one was established by actually laying here by metal end to end, the temperature of each being taken at the time, and allowance being made for the expansion or contraction. Most complicated devices have been employed to establish this accuracy since the initial work began. That which is most modern is necessary in the most interesting. It was used during the very last stages of the work to measure across the gap left in Colorado. When the writer visited the survey building yesterday, the bars used in the final work were taken from their storage cases and shown to him. There are two of them, a pair of brass and the other of steel, so made that they are precisely the same in length and thickness, and are placed exactly parallel inside a cylindrical tube, which forms an air space whose temperature may always be read from thermometers attached. This tubing revolves inside another, the latter having an exterior cov-

ering of canvas with cotton underneath for insulation against changes of temperature. Each bar can be moved in or out a short distance at each end of the tube by turning a brass screw. Each extremity of the brass rod and each extremity of the steel tube is graduated with a scale, the rods themselves are not graduated, but simply this thimble. A graduated indicator on each thimble shows exactly how far it has been moved by only the slightest appreciable pressure. At the end of each thimble is a cap of agate with which the actual contact is made. Supposing one of these instruments to be set and the other to be carried forward and placed before it, the agate butters come together and the thimbles move a trifle, but the brass and steel rods in the set device remain unmoved. One brass rod always comes in contact with the other, and the same is done with the steel rods. The indicators on the four thimbles show how much space must be allowed for pressure of contact. Split levels underneath the canvas casings indicate when both instruments are level. Telescope levels on top show their inclines, going up or down hill, and rectify their slight errors. The thermometers show the temperature of the air space surrounding the bars of the instrument just set down. The instrument is then set, and the rods are brought forward. An elongated tent upon runners is gradually drawn forward by a team, so as to always screen the heat of the sun from the men, and especially from the instruments. The latter rest always upon tripods. Thus we have the rudest method of measurement, the end to end method—carried to the highest degree of accuracy. The greatest possible error allowed is the 10th of an inch to the mile. Naturally this is the work over a base line of 11 miles. Formerly a single interior rod of steel was used, but later the brass was added, as measurement in two metals is now with the greatest accuracy than that in but one. The instrument-maker of the survey says he has his eye upon a new alloy of steel and steel being experimented with in France, and which, it is claimed, does not expand or contract under changes of temperature. The twin instruments, which the writer saw and described were invented and manufactured at the survey building, and cost about \$500 for the two.

This survey, which is the late Colorado work as the most interesting chapter of the whole series in question. Necessity, arising from the mountains nature of the country, became the mother of some unique methods of measurement. At the same time, phenomenally great distances could be measured, because of the unusual clearness of the mountain air and the advantage of being able to sight from peak to peak. The triangulation, which is the basis of the earth, which prevents long sighting in level regions. These mountain measurements were made by instruments from 100 to 180 miles apart. What is known as "heliograph" was used for flashing signals from one station to the telescope of another. The heliograph station is a small, black, box-like structure, and the heliograph, which is a steady beam of light. At such great distances the light of the heliograph appeared through the telescope like a small star, often apparently isolated in space, the supporting mounting summit not being visible. During the autumn of this year of light rays can be distinctly seen over a distance of 150 miles, though the space intervening was clouded with the smoke of forest fires. The intervening mountains were invisible. The highest of these mountain stations was Uncompahgre, Col., 14,300 miles above sea level.

The most trying work connected with the triangulation for the great arc was carried on in Illinois and Indiana, where the country is so flat that the curvature of the earth prevents long-distance sighting. To overcome this, giant tripods, worked toward each other, were carried about and erected at each station. These supported the instruments, but the surveyors could not see the other station. To overcome this, the surveyors were established throughout the entire transcontinental work, each of which is indicated by a permanent mark. In the mountains a copper bolt, loaded into the solid rock, was left while in the plains or elsewhere, when possible, a surface stone is always accompanied by another buried beneath it. All such stones have copper bolts leaded into them, and sometimes so wedged that they secure themselves more and more tightly as an effort is made to extract them. There are some people mean enough to dig for these stones in order to get the copper, but nature has effected more of the survey's mark than human hands. The original stones laid near the coast of Cape May have already been devoured by the waves.

As soon as the levelling accompanying this work is entirely completed, we will have some figures as to the relative heights of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Some claim that the Pacific will be found higher than the other. In fact, this is a question much mooted by scientific men. If a difference in the level is found, the survey can tell with reasonable accuracy whether the discrepancy is due to errors in levelling or whether the earth is not perfectly level. Levelling done by the survey across Florida some time ago, and repeated three different times, indicated that the Gulf of Mexico was a higher level than the Atlantic, and it is still an open question whether this is really true at these points where the survey crosses the Gulf of Mexico three by the carefully manipulated instruments.

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THOS. EARLE, DISTRIBUTOR

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious attack of the system. It cures Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While the most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that it is a shame to make our grocer's stock. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and never gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. Invaluable 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

THE MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honor to announce that at the request of a number of ratepayers I shall be a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor for 1899 and respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

CHAS. E. REDFERN.

REINDEER BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market.

See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

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USEFUL PRESENTS

87 Piece Dinner Sets, \$7.00. China Tea Sets, - \$5.00

Handsome Vase from 25 cents,

Elegant Fancy Lamps, \$1.75,

Fancy Cups and Saucers, and Mugs,

Steel Express Wagons, \$1.35 each, Carving Sets for 65c.

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, B.C., Dec. 29, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

Since yesterday a low temperature area of little intensity, has moved southward to Vancouver Island, while to the eastward of the Rockies a pronounced winter high area has appeared and is now spreading over the Northwest Territories, attended by temperatures many degrees below zero. This area may also overflow westward across the mountains and cause a period of frosty weather across the Coast. Local snowfalls have occurred on Vancouver Island; Nanaimo reports over 2 inches.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	33	38
Kamloops	24	28
Parkerville	Missing	Missing
Calgary	4	2
Winnipeg	1	3
Portland, Ore.	34	38
San Francisco, Cal.	44	48

FORECASTS.

For twenty-four hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Friday:
Victoria and vicinity—Winds mostly north and northeast, partly fair and continued cold, light local snowfalls.
Lower Mainland—North and northeast winds, partly fair and cold, light local snowfalls.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Temperatures:	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	33	Mean 35
Noon	38	High 38
5 p.m.	35	Lowest 32

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	Calm.
Noon	Calm.
5 p.m.	2 miles northeast.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.984
Corrected 29.923

E. BAYNES-REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By Str. Charmer from Vancouver:
Miss Vincent, D. McGilvary and wife.
Miss Woodrow, John Ross & wife.
A. Perry, Mr. Hardy.
Mrs. Perry, Miss P. Gibb.
Geo. M. Brown, Miss P. Stanford.
R. Jamieson, R. W. Baker.
Robt. Porter, Jas. Baker.
Capt. Gaudin, Mr. Fearse.
E. K. Johnston, V. C. Lyle.
J. K. Ker, I. Goone.
J. J. Southcott, A. Wood.
Wm. Wilson, H. Fisher.
J. W. Pike, Mrs. E. G. Young.
Wm. Croft, Miss Clarke.
Dr. Mitchell, A. Cruickshanks.
Dr. Dixon, G. H. Freeman.
L. McLean, J. D. McPhadden.
T. S. Higginson, W. J. MacLure.
W. Blundell, H. Ingram.
P. M. Thornton.

By Str. Kingston from the Sound:
A. Nichols, F. L. Crompton.
A. Steele, Chas. Schmeider.
H. Fiederman and wife, Miss Strain.
S. Turner, J. Williams.
Miss Salt, Geo. McKay.
Miss Melville, Thos. Hooper.
C. N. Chapman, D. N. Logan.
F. Broad & wife, J. Thompson.
Miss Gray, W. C. Gates.
Mrs. Reed, K. Langdon.
Miss Reid, L. P. Christensen.
Capt. H. H. Loyd, Mrs. Paton.
Capt. Gatter, Mrs. McIntyre.
Mrs. Morton, Jno. Durant.
Sir Charles Payne and wife.

CONSIGNEES.

By Str. Charmer from Vancouver:
W. Tufts & Son, S. Lelser.
Turner B. & Co., Wade & McK.
City Plumbing Co., T. Shottbolt.
J. C. Darling, J. Lipton.
B. C. Elec. Ry., De W. H. Co.
R. Porter & Son, Shore & Anderson.
Shore & Anderson, Wilson Bros.
D. H. Baker, Thorpe & Co.
J. Bell, H. H. Hinton.
Capt. Gaudin, Prior & Co.
Stevens & J., Lenz & Lelser.
J. Flacey, T. Earle.
Toll & Co., H. B. Co.
Parsons Produce, C. Pichon.
Jas. Thompson.

By Str. Kingston from the Sound:
B. C. Fur. Co., E. G. Prior & Co.
E. E. Everton, J. Taylor.
E. B. Green, J. G. Hay.
Weller Bros., John Meeston.
J. W. Coughlin & Co., Wm. Hedges.
E. G. Prior & Co., John Bros.
Wilson Bros., Province Clear Co.
Dyke & Evans, W. B. S. Co.
E. W. McNellie, H. Young & Co.
W. W. Sharpe, J. W. Mellor.
Ames Holden Co., Mrs. O. H. Case.
Weller Bros., Henderson Bros.
Fletcher Bros., Fletcher Bros.
Peter Weigle, A. & W. Wilson.
Lenz & Lelser, Sam Knuffman.
P. McQuade & Son, David Spencer.
E. N. Hibben & Son, Hickman Tye H. Co.
Colonist P. & P. Co., Hudson Bay Co.
Albion Iron Works, F. R. Stewart & Co.
F. R. Stewart & Co., Fletcher Bros.
C. A. Schooley, Pither & Lelser.
McDowell A. W. & Co., Craig Bros.
R. Lord, S. Lelser & Co.
J. H. Todd & Son, D. H. Cheongrave.
A. O. C., C. MacLure.
John Boyd & Co., W. S. Fraser & Co.
Thos. Dana & Co., H. B. Co.
T. E. Andrews & D.

TORONTO FIREMEN TESTIFY.

M. McCarthy, Lombard Street, Fire Hall, Toronto, dated March 4th, 1897, states: "Am subject to very painful conditions of costiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I trust this may be of benefit to others."

COAL, Nut Coal - \$4.25
Lump " - 5.50
Full weight given.
Munn, Holland & Co.
Corner Broad St. and Troughton Avenue

LAUGHING AT CANADA.

Washington Politicians Ticked at
Their Handling of the Lib-
eral Knights.

Who Gave Away So Freely That
Nothing Remained to Offer
for Reciprocity.

From the Seattle Post Intelligencer.

Washington, Dec. 28.—No one familiar with the work of the joint commission by the respective governments of Canada and the United States to adjust certain matters of difference which have for some years annoyed the citizens of both countries will have the courage to assert positively at the present time that the new treaty will be signed. Should the commissioners agree upon sufficient points to warrant drawing up a treaty for submission to their respective governments, it is by no means certain that both countries will ratify the same.

If the treaty is submitted, however, it seems certain that this country will be ready to ratify it promptly. Not so the Canadians. As already outlined in these despatches, the Canadians have been no match at bargaining with the American commissioners. For several points which they were willing to concede they had been asked to make concessions which they refused to make. But they pulled out wool over the American eyes. It is pointed out so clearly that the Canadians were not giving away anything of value to them that little force was left to the demand for concessions on the American side.

One work of the commission is by no means concluded, although many seem to think that the session after the holidays will be mainly devoted to putting into treaty form what has already been agreed upon, without threshing over old straw, the members of the commission are very chary of discussing any of the subjects which have been matters of conference. The Canadians have gone home to talk the matter over with the government. Senator Fairbanks, Representative Dingley and ex-Secretary Foster have been doing the same thing with the President, his cabinet advisers and the more prominent senators known to be friendly to furthering the interests of reciprocity with our Northern neighbors.

Some of these are personally interested while all are carefully looking out for the interests of their constituents. What has been accomplished so far is a matter of much congratulation among the administration and its friends, and while the United States has not secured everything it has desired, it has gained much in the way of settling old difficulties and placing American trade with Canada in a more satisfactory position. The time very little from a national point of view, has been conceded to the Canadians.

COAL ON FREE LIST.

The one important concession, that of the free entry of Canadian coal, substantially injures no section of the United States, save the state of Washington alone, and the interests of that state have been disregarded in the matter. It has been argued, too, that the free entry of Canadian coal would cheapen the price of coal in the Pacific Coast cities, and the interests of the few are sacrificed to those of the many; and on the other hand, in apparent contradiction, that mine owners on the American side can compete on an even basis with the mines of British Columbia. These arguments had weight with the American commissioners, and influenced their decision.

Reciprocity in nearly all matters of trade between the two countries was desired by the Canadian commissioners. What they have obtained is reciprocity in but few things, mainly agricultural lines; so that, from a Canadian point of view, the whole is of little value. It was this hope for reciprocity on an extensive scale that brought together the joint high commission.

With that incentive Canada would hardly have agreed to treat with the United States upon any of the other questions involved. And it was upon this very point that the Americans have gained a reputation for diplomacy far and away ahead of their Canadian colleagues. Quietly, but surely, the Americans secured tentative agreements upon all subjects in which they were interested, without taking up at all the matter of reciprocity. Then, and not until then, did the Canadians discover that when they wanted to dicker they had nothing that the Americans cared anything about, to give in return for the concessions they asked.

YIELDS SEAL FISHERIES.

Canada has always maintained that her right to pelagic sealing in Behring sea was without question, yet when brought to a discussion of the matter with able exponents of the American claims, they have yielded every right in the matter in consideration of the payment of \$500,000, a comparatively small sum when considering the interests involved, to be paid to the owners of vessels under the British flag which will thus be deprived of their customary means of livelihood. This, notwithstanding the fact that British experts have been at work for years compiling volume after volume of facts and arguments to prove the strength of the Canadian contention that pelagic sealing was their just and due right.

The people of the Pacific Coast are not particularly interested in the agreement regarding the North Atlantic fisheries, but here, too, as in the Behring sea matter, the Canadians have been coaxed and cajoled into giving the Americans pretty near everything they asked for. In this matter Canada wanted only one thing—the right to bring her fish into American markets free of duty. In return for that right she would have given everything the Americans asked. In the treaty of 1818 Canada's right to restrict American fishermen, as she has done, is fully established. The Americans did not dispute the terms of the treaty, but insisted that the reciprocal legislation enacted by the two governments on the subject of fisheries had been wrongly construed by Canada. This matter, therefore, they asked, should be submitted to a board of arbitration, and Canada has agreed to that. Our commissioners are very confident that this will result in great advantage for the New England fishermen, and they have given nothing in return for it. The duty on fish is to remain as before.

WARSHIPS ON LAKES.

From a national point of view, perhaps, the greatest diplomatic victory gained by the American commissioners has been the right to construct unlimited war vessels on the Great Lakes, and to send them to the ocean by way of the canals along the St. Lawrence owned

and operated by the Dominion government. The Canadian people will not take kindly to this agreement, unless, indeed, the feeling of the brotherhood of Anglo-Saxon blood is stronger than we have anticipated.

A representative of the Canadian government who has been in Washington during the winter watching these matters, says that Lord Elmsford is responsible for most of this loss to Canada. He knew little, it is said, about Canadian questions, and apparently cared less. As the representative of Great Britain, his main desire was to fix up a treaty that would strengthen and continue the good will existing between the Empire and the republic. He himself is well satisfied with the work of the commission.

The Americans believe, too, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will do his best to bring about the acceptance of this treaty in the Dominion parliament. There are always pessimists who see only the dark side, but certain it is that if Canada accepts the terms of the treaty which will, in all likelihood, be drawn up next month, it will bring about such a good feeling in this country towards the Canadians as will inure greatly to their advantage, as well as that of the British Empire, and unquestionably lead in the future to reciprocity in many other matters which have now been denied.

ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

THE HALL MINES.

Statement of the Year's Results to 30th September—Dividends Paid.

Colonial Goldfields Gazette, Dec. 10.

The report of the directors of the Hall Mines, Limited (British Columbia), for the year ending September 30 last, to be submitted to the general meeting to be held in London on Thursday next, states that the balance sheet shows a gross profit amounting to £28,862, which, together with £48 brought forward from 1897, makes a sum of £28,910. Out of this amount the directors have already (on April 21 last) appropriated the sum of £12,500 to the payment of an interim dividend of 5 per cent., being 1s. per share on the ordinary shares, and £1,750 to the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent. on the preference shares. After deducting these two amounts there remains a balance of £14,660, from which the board have thought it advisable to write off the sum of £6,052 for depreciation on building, plant and machinery, and £7,362 for the cost of prospecting work at the company's mine prior to October 1, 1897, and on a copper claim since abandoned, leaving a balance of £1,246 to be carried forward to the credit of the account for the current year. Although the result of the year's business is disappointing in view of the expectations entertained at the date of the last general meeting, the board have reason to believe from indications shown by the development work which has been in progress for some time past, and from the report of the mine superintendent, as also from the report of Mr. John E. Hardman, president of the Canadian Mining Institute, a mining engineer of high repute in Canada, who was employed by the board's directors, inspected the company's property, that the output from the mine will shortly be increased in quantity and value, although temporarily diminished during the last few months. Mr. Hardman's report will be found to fully confirm the confidence of opinion that the board have all along felt in the management of the company's property and in its economical working, and they are glad to say that after a thorough examination of the mine, Mr. Hardman is able to express a very high opinion of its prospects, to the effect that it should be practically self-supporting—that is to say, that development and output should be carried on concurrently, and so long as the ore continued of a fairly high grade that course was possible, the yield being sufficient to meet the working expenses and pay dividend, but the loss of connection with the richer deposits in the mineral zone, temporary only though it is believed to be, has for the present made the continuance of that plan impracticable and rendered it necessary to take the course which Mr. Hardman recommends—namely, to make the output for the time being subservient to a more extensive development of the mine. To do this, however, more capital is needed, and in order to provide this the board have decided to issue first mortgage debentures to the amount of £50,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent. Particulars of this issue are forwarded to the shareholders. The insufficiency of copper in the ore in the new south ore body has been a disappointment, but the board have reason to expect that in the property called the "True Blue" mineral claim, situated at Kaslo, which is at the head of Kootenay lake, and within easy reach of the company's smelting works, they have secured a property carrying a high percentage of copper which will serve as a useful flux to the Silver King ore. Owing to the difficulty of keeping up a full supply of ore from the mine while there was so much development work going on, the large blast furnace was in blast for 261 days only, but its working continues to give great satisfaction. The second reverberatory furnace and roasting oven, which were in course of construction at the date of the last meeting, were completed in January, and the refining works have continued to give satisfaction. With a view to still further economize the cost of tramming ore from the mine to the smelter, the board have adopted improvements which, when the mine is more extensively developed and a full and continuous supply of ore obtainable, will reduce the cost to about 25 cents per ton, as against the present cost of 40 cents. In accordance with the wishes of the shareholders, the board, at the last general meeting, the board, with the valuable assistance of Mr. George Freeman, obtained an official quotation for the shares, which are now regularly quoted on the official list of the stock exchange. In pursuance also of the wishes of the shareholders, an appendix attached to the balance sheet gives details of the various items which are summarized in the accounts.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills
Always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory, prevent a cold, fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 24.
The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SAFE CRACKERS

TOM SMITH'S
Bon Bons are the
Best, the Surest
and the most
Mirth Provoking.

No Xmas Complete Without Them

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS,

GEESSE and CHICKENS, a very choice lot. If you have not already ordered do so at once. Christmas Tree Ornaments, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, and all kinds of Xmas Fancy Goods in profusion.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Weiler Bros.

51 to 55 FORT STREET

The largest importers of Fine Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Goods, Cutlery,

CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS

etc., in the province.

NOTE.—Large Buyers will find it much to their advantage to consult us.

GOODS SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE

Those Fine English Tobaccos

Put up by W. D. & H. O. WILLS of Bristol, England.



CAPSTAN.
TRAVELLER.
BIRD'S EYE.
WESTWARD HO!
THREE CASTLES.
GOLD FLAKE, Etc.

And famous the world over for their superb flavor and exquisite aroma, can be obtained for you by your dealer.

If he will not get them, write to us for price-list of this well-known brand.

Supplied in 3 Grades of Strength.

E. A. MORRIS, SOLE AGENT Victoria, B.C.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd

Dealers In

HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Nails, etc., Pipe, Fittings, etc.
Mill and Mining Supplies

Cor. Wharf & Bastion sts., Victoria, B.C. Tel. 3, P.O. box, 423

Blank Books, & Letts' Diaries

Shannon Files

And everything requisite to complete your Office Supplies for the incoming year can be secured at.....

T. N. HIBBEN & CO'S.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd

Are now offering their large variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Do not buy an Imported Stove when you can get the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

SPENCER'S

Friday Bargains

The past holiday business was by far the best in the history of the store and we prefer to sell the few Fancy Goods and Toys left over at a fraction of their value rather than keep them till next season. We have put our complete stock in the Government street windows. Each article marked at what it will be sold on Friday and Saturday. Below are a few illustrations of the way goods are priced:

Travelling Cases; regular value \$15, now \$7.50.

Toilet Cases; regular value, \$35, now \$18.50; regular \$9, now \$5; regular \$5, now \$2.75; regular \$3.50, now \$2; regular \$2, now \$1.25.

Music Box and Albums, regular value \$12.50, now \$6.75; Albums, regular \$5, now \$3.

Leather writing Case, regular \$10, now \$5.

Collar and Cuff Boxes; regular \$3, now \$2; regular \$2.25, now \$1.50; regular \$1.50, now \$1.

Perfumed Sachets, regular \$12.50, now \$6.25; regular \$6.50, now \$3.25; regular \$3.50, now \$1.75; regular \$1.25, now 65c; regular 50c, now 25c; regular 25c, now 10c.

Fine Art Pictures, regular \$7.50, now \$4.25; regular \$5.75, now \$3.25.

Smokers' Tables, regular, \$3.50; now \$1.75.

Toys are nearly given away.

25c Toys for 5c; 50c Toys for 10c.

Better ones in proportion. Those arranging Xmas trees for schools will do well to note this opportunity.

We received yesterday 8 Cases Ladies' Kid Shoes; a very special purchase; one line of 180 pairs Ladies' Button Boots, Dongola Patent Tip; cost to make \$1.25 and are never sold retail under \$2.00. Our price for Friday and Saturday is \$1.00 per pair.

Another line Ladies' Buttoned Boots; the finest Dongola made; never sold here under \$3.75. Our price for Friday and Saturday, \$2.50.

All sizes in both lines.

Another case of Corded Velveteens for Blouses just in; 12 new colors. Price, 50c. per yard.

D. SPENCER

Government Street